

# KING KALAKAUA'S FATHER.

Said to be the Son of a Yankee Sailor from Massachusetts—A Relative Resident in Salt Lake City.

In the year 1821 the whale ship Independence, from New Bedford, Massachusetts, founded in the Pacific Ocean and all on board perished with the exception of four sailors, who made their escape in a boat, which, after tossing many days on the boundless deep, at last reached the Sandwich Islands, then a state of semi-barbarism, that being about the time of the first appearance of Christian missionaries there. One of these seamen was a fine looking, stalwart young man from Barnstable, and in the strange land upon which he was cast up from the waste of waters at once engaged in such pursuits as a vivacious disposition and true Yankee genius discovered, both for employment and livelihood. He soon succeeded, and in a year or two after his involuntary settlement among the Kanakas, had the extraordinary fortune of marrying the daughter and sole heiress of the monarch then on the throne of the islands. This royal dame had fallen in love with the wrecked mariner, proposed wedlock in right queenly style, which the young New Englander accepted for the reason that the king ordered him to do so, or have his head chopped off. Being non-in-law, and recognized as a member of the dynasty, our hero adapted himself to the dignity of prince consort, and from that remarkable union issued the present king of the Sandwich Islands, who has just been visiting the United States, and who is the only surviving son of the Massachusetts man, out of a large family. The name Kalakaua denotes the origin of the sovereign, and, translated, means "safe journey" or "good speed," referring to the escape of his immediate ancestor from the perils of the waves as related above. Digressing from the general narrative here, we will mention that our august visitor, notwithstanding his illustrious alliance, had never forgotten his home in the distant Republic; but day after day, and month after month, looked out from the portico of his palace for the friendly canvas and flag of his native land, but five and twenty years were watching, and from before the keel of an American ship glided into the island harbors. When this did take place, the Yankee prince, yearning for the scenes and associations of his youth, one night deserted rank, wife and children, jumped into the sea, which a quarter of a century before had cast him up naked to become the progenitor of a kingly line, and sailed away for the shores of Narragansett. After a long voyage Barnstable was again visited, but all had changed. Leaving there in sunny youth, the traveler now found that the few remaining acquaintances of the past had died, departed to other places, or had grown gray and forgetful of the time when all were boys at school together. It was a mistake to return; for the heart could not give up of love for the wife and children of more than a score of years in the far off islands of the Pacific. The longings of the wanderer and his loneliness were intolerable. He then once more looked for the speedy bark to carry him back to his only home, and waited three years before an opportunity came. Then he sailed away forever.

In 1847 the whaler Thomas Jefferson, from New London, Conn., was fishing in the Pacific. Meeting a school of leviathans, the crew prepared for action, and among the parties sent out from the ship to operate against the monsters of the deep the prince was one of the first to volunteer in the hazardous duty. As he often happened, the boat of the harpooners was demolished by a wounded and infuriated whale, several of the men, including the father of Kalakaua, perishing in the disaster. That was the end of our hero's romantic career. The balance of this interesting history may be stated briefly. When the New Englander died from the Sandwich Islands, his spouse mourned for a customary period, but grief did not cause her to neglect the grave responsibilities of widowhood. She gave her children the best education the islands afforded, and David being the favorite, though not the eldest son, was sent to San Francisco to study politics and finances. His mother also directed him to visit the home of his father and kindred, but the young man, for some reason satisfactory to himself, did not then go to Barnstable.

## Object to the Smell.

In the winter of 1867-68, while the writer was resident of Nebraska City, Nebraska, a young man from Missouri—a professor "negro later"—was part proprietor of one of the two lively-stables of which the town then boasted. One cold winter evening he was approached by a squad of colored citizens, and interrogated as to the charge for a four-horse sleigh and driver for a party who wanted to go to a dance some eight or ten miles down the river. He did not relish the idea of acting in the capacity of driver himself, and, as he had no hand with whom he was willing to trust his only available team, he endeavored to "bluff them off" by assuming an exorbitant sum, cash in hand, as the answer to their query, and was not a little nonplussed by the prompt "All right, sah. Hab' en ready at half past seven. Here's your money."

His prejudices fairly overcome by the pleasant titillation of the money in his hand, he drove the party to their destination, hitched and blanketed his team, and took his seat in the house to await the "hour for retiring."

The room was not large, the company was, and the roaring cotton-wood fire soon shot the mercury away up into the nineties, and the heat most oppressive. White human nature could stand it no longer, and just as he was finally determined to go out to the sleigh, and roll himself up in his robes in self-defense, our Jehu was approached by the master of ceremonies, and asked in a very pompous manner, "Would you have any objections to go into de odder room and net by de fire-place? De ladies objects to de smell ob de hoss on your close."

The alacrity with which he complied was only equalled by the gusto with which he told the joke on himself, always adding, "Served me right for driving de gemmen, any way."

# The Future of the Iron Trade.

At the recent meeting of the pig iron manufacturers, in Philadelphia, it was stated that in 1856, when the annual production of the world was about 7,000,000 tons, it was predicted that in 1873 it would reach 14,000,000, and this limit was passed last year, for it was 15,000,000 tons. At the close of the present century it is believed that an annual production of 25,000,000 tons per annum will be required to supply the wants of man. England, in 1863, furnished one-half the annual supply, and she has been able to maintain this ratio till the present time. But her resources will be tasked to their utmost to keep up with the increasing demand at this inevitable rate of progress, when it shall exceed 20,000,000 tons per annum.

# WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

American Institute, New York—Judge's Report, Nov. 14, 1874.

To the Board of Managers: GENTLEMEN—After a full and impartial examination of the articles described, the undersigned judges make the following REPORT—(ABSTRACT):

"That Sewing-machine No. 436 (Wheeler & Wilson's No. 6) was claimed to be a great improvement, both upon the well-known family machine made by the same company, and upon all other sewing-machines, as entitled to recognition as a new and valuable invention. Under these circumstances, an extremely thorough and minute examination became both desirable and necessary, not only of its novelty but of the skill and workmanship manifested in the fitting and adjustment of all its parts. We have risen from such examination with an ample conviction that the claim, in all its essential features, is well founded."

At the commencement of our examination, we were provided with several complete sets of all the working parts as they came from the manufactory, and were at liberty to make our own selection for the construction of a complete machine in our presence. We thus had, to a large degree, a demonstration of the ability of the manufactory. Every part was formed to fit every other part with exact precision. So accurately, for instance, did the several rotating hooks fit in the same bearing, that while entering it, each one of them, without such contact as required force, manifestly compressed the air within in reaching its proper seat.

The judges enumerate and describe some of the points of novelty and excellence of the machine. Among others: "The simple and efficient device for producing variable motion for the rotating hook;" "The independent take-up lever, which secures the tightening of the stitch under the best possible circumstances;" "The peculiar form of the hook and the use of a bobbin holding a great quantity of the under thread;" "The simple device for producing and varying the tension of the lower thread;" "The hollow steel needle-bar;" "The facility of applying and using many useful attachments—the hemmer, binder, cordier, ruffler, &c."

Having completed the construction of our trial machine, in the way indicated, it was mounted upon a convenient stand, and submitted to every variety of test as to the range of work that could be executed upon a properly set and well, and without other adaptation than simple changes of needle and thread. The mere list of operations performed in our presence without the slightest hesitation or failure, and without the discoverable loss of so much as a single stitch, would convey an inadequate idea of the complete success achieved.

Beginning with a needle measuring but 17-1000 inch in diameter, and operating with the finest thread upon lace goods, the same machine passed through all the stages of muslin, and broadcloth of all conceivable thicknesses and foldings and ridgings, and then with waxed thread stitching through portions of heavy harness leather.

After this demonstration of its range of work, we entered upon the nice test required for a family and light manufactory machine. In this department we witnessed all the varieties of work on hemming, felling, and braiding, and a degree of success in single and double ruffling which we believe unparalleled. The varied kinds of work on a lady's boot were then performed, and each of those with the same marked success. Indeed, whatever the test, and whatever the work presented, the same unflinching perfection was exhibited, not only in the work as a piece, but in the execution of each individual stitch. With much patient examination, we were unable to discover a single defect.

The minuteness of this report is a simple reflection of the care with which we have endeavored to examine these claims. We find the chief advantage of this machine to be in the use of a modified form of the rotating hook as a substitute for the shuttle, the hook carrying the upper thread around the bobbin containing the lower thread, and thus producing intentionally the same effect as the shuttle. The superiority of this rotary motion over the reciprocating motion of the shuttle machine cannot be disputed. The "lock stitch" which is thus secured has always ranked highest on account of the permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application.

To these connected advantages there have been added, in our presence, the severest and most searching tests of its capacity and usefulness upon every ordinarily possible kind of work, and we can do no less than bear witness to the entire and remarkable success which has attended its action in every part of our examination. It is a machine which, by the proof submitted, we are satisfied must eventually supersede all others now known with which it comes in competition.

As the only conclusion to which we can arrive after an investigation of the several merits of each of the sewing-machines submitted, an investigation which we have endeavored to make patiently and completely in every respect, and associating these with our best judgment upon the merits of the several machines which are in use but not on exhibition:

We recommend for the Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Sewing-machine, the highest award which it is in the power of the Institute to bestow.

JOHN A. BASSETT,  
JOHN S. HARRIS,  
H. W. STEEL,  
JOHN MATTHEWS,  
KEITH BULL.

The Board of Managers unanimously approved the report, and recommended for this machine the Gold Medal of the Institute.

The Board of Direction unanimously approved this recommendation, and awarded the Gold Medal to Wheeler & Wilson, the only gold medal awarded for a sewing-machine by the American Institute for many years.

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Charles Howard was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Des Moines, Iowa, for murder. At night a crowd of one hundred and fifty armed and masked men proceeded to the court house, overpowered the jailer and guard, took Howard from his cell dressed only in his shirt, and hung him to a lamp post at the corner of the public square. In the Election Court, Mr. Crowell Wilson, P. P. for East Middlesex, Ontario, was unseated for bribery by agents, the respondent to pay all costs. The Toronto manager of Molson's Bank has run away with \$43,000. The suppression of the religious order of "Sisters of Charity" has been decreed by the Mexican Congress, 113 to 57. The express companies will carry contributions for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers free. The calabashes at Otago Mission, Kansas, was burned, and two prisoners perished in the flames. John H. Henderson, of Pike county, Pa., was accidentally shot and killed by his son. The two had been hunting, and were on their way home. While Mr. Henderson was getting out of the stage, a gun in the hands of his son was discharged in some way. The whole charge entered the lower part of Mr. Henderson's back, tearing away a portion of the spine and lodging in his groin. He died in a short time. He leaves a large family. The municipal election in Boston resulted in the re-election of Mayor Cobb, nominee of both the Republicans and Democrats, by nearly 18,000 majority over Gen. Francis Hayes, Independent.

William W. White, of North Bergen, N. J., was found dead in his bed. He was one of the old settlers. The Boston Typographical Union elected John Harris president. Nine stores and the Harriman House, in Main street, Bangor, Me., were burned. Wm. Ervan, 17 years of age, while being driven from a saloon in the suburb of Waterbury, Conn., by the proprietor, Jacob Becker, shot and killed the latter, the ball entering the head through the right eye. A storm in the Bay of Biscay raged for several days, and many boats and over seventy persons are missing. John Chamberlain has purchased the house recently vacated by the English Minister in Washington for \$90,000, with the intention of turning it into a gilded gambling house. Balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, \$14,692,554; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$49,080,000; coin, \$77,323,327; including coin certificates, \$22,107,400; outstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000. D. B. Logan, one of the party of twelve which left Wisconsin last August, bound for the Black Hills, was recently killed in a skirmish with the Indians, and the other members of the party were scattered in the engagement, since which no traces of them have been found, and it is feared that all of them have perished. George Peck, an employee in the paper mill at Valley Falls, N. Y., had his left arm torn off near the shoulder while putting a belt on a pulley.

John A. Oltman, superintendent, while making his usual tour of inspection through the Duquesne, Pa., mines, was fired on by some unknown person and fatally wounded. The miners employed by the company have been on a strike for some time, and consequently the pit was unoccupied at the time the assault was made. Four men wearing masks rode up to the house of a farmer about twelve miles from Clarksville, Ark. They shot the farmer, choked his wife, robbed him of \$600, and escaped. Samuel Payson, postmaster of North Warren, Me., and his wife were found dead in their beds, enfolded by coal gas. Another couple were nearly dead when discovered. A resolution passed the North Carolina Senate, providing for a conference of the Joint Committee on the Public Debt with the creditors of the State, and calling a meeting of the committee in Raleigh on Jan. 14, 1875. Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, received a letter signed "Secret Six," threatening violence if employment was not supplied for the starving poor, and complaining that Italians were working on the Centennial buildings, excluding actual citizens. A Philadelphia paper was libeled, having charged that a member of the Common Council had picked the pocket of a marble statue of George Washington on Chestnut street of a silver snuff box.

By a railroad accident in Iowa several officials of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central railroad were badly injured. A daring attempt was made to rob the Hecla Bank of Montreal. The burglar succeeded in blowing the safe open, but the noise made frightened them away, when the contents of the vault were in sight. A duel was fought at Havana between Diego Mendez Figueroa and Pepe Castellano, resulting in the death of Castellano. The *Levant Herald* publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor. The home of a farmer named Andreis Pettit, living near Port Nelson, Ontario, was violently broken into by a gang of desperadoes, two of whom entered Mr. Pettit's bedroom while the rest guarded the son's bedroom with revolvers. The ruffians carried off cash to the amount of \$7,000. Indian outrages are reported near Florida, Nev. The citizens are without arms, and ask for military protection. The boys of the high school in New Orleans repeated their visit to the girls' lower high school, and forced the colored girls to leave. The school board has passed a resolution dismissing all the public schools until further notice. A new 22 Dorado, in the shape of rich gold mines in the northern wilderness of Wisconsin is reported. It is claimed that are sent to New York from this point averages \$1,700 per ton. In the sections of Nebraska and Kansas visited by grasshoppers, farmers have been compelled to feed wheat to work animals. Many poor families are already compelled to live on wheat bran. Thousands of women and children go about their houses barefooted. Nearly \$50,000 are required to feed the inhabitants until next fall, and as much more to clothe them. Small-pox is raging at Sorol, Quebec, in the most virulent form. Thirty-two thousand Germans have immigrated into Strasbourg since the war.

Ex-Judge Beverly Dets, of New York, has a summer residence at East Jamaica, Queens county, and it is in charge during the winter of his grandson, Beverly Robinson. The house was visited by burglars and a desperate fight ensued, the burglars finally escaping, and Robinson being wounded by a pistol shot. The bill adopted by the United States Senate Republican caucus, relative to the finance question, embraces the following propositions: Redemption of legal tenders shall begin on the 1st day of January, 1875; silver coin is, meantime, to be substituted for fractional currency. Free banking is authorized, and is to be accompanied by the retirement of legal tenders to the amount of eighty per cent. of the new bank notes issued, till the whole volume of the legal tenders is reduced to \$300,000,000. This is a modification of a proposition that developed much strength last year. The Secretary of the Treasury is to use the surplus gold in the Treasury, on the first day of January, 1875, for the redemption of legal tenders; and, if this surplus is not sufficient, he is to sell at his discretion any of the bonds of the United States now authorized by law to procure gold with which to meet the demand for specie. Charges for coinage at the United States mints are to be abolished. The charge now made has the effect to send gold bullion abroad to be coined, and it is urged that if coinage is at the expense of the government gold will be

brought to the United States, and having been turned into American coins will be less easy to export. The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Japan, from San Francisco and Yokohama for Hong Kong, was burned at sea when sixty miles out from Yokohama. A few of her passengers and crew arrived at Hong Kong. The loss of life, mostly Chinamen returning home from San Francisco, was very large. A twelve-year-old daughter of Judge Lowell was assaulted near her father's residence, at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, by a negro. After robbing the child he left her to her fate. She had been skating, and was returning home through a dense piece of wood when the ruffian layd her. She managed to drag herself home and relate the horrible story. The negro was arrested. Weston, who in his attempt hereofore has failed, succeeded at Newark, N. J., in walking five hundred miles in six days. He had about twenty-five minutes to spare when the last mile was finished.

A Family of Strong Men.

A Desperate Vent Performed by One of Them.

William Combe, of Jordan, a veteran of the war of 1812, well-known in central New York, died at the residence of his son, in Arlington, Mich. He was born at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., in the year 1796. His father, Samuel Combe, was at that period a conspicuous figure on the border, and later, with his six sons, all giants, mingled in the conflicts of those periods, and left marks remembered for many a year. William Combe entered Captain Harris's company of United States light dragoons, participated with him in the capture of Chippewa, Niagara's Lane, and Fort George; was at Niagara, Queenston, Heights, Sackett's Harbor, and Sandy Creek.

At the close of the war he settled in Jordan, Onondaga county, N. Y.; but, always restless, he "did not wish to die a natural death, but at the point of the bayonet." In the late war, his sons entered the army, he, an old man, shouldered a musket, and participated in the great battle of Antietam "to throw his life away," as he said, but the death he desired was not his fate. One brother only of the band of six survives him (Charles), a resident of Brooklyn, two years his senior.

The history of Jonas, the youngest and the strongest of the six, has never been written. Of a turbulent disposition, his combats were numerous, and his great defeat insured his success. He often defeated numbers of men at a time, but the crowning effort of his life was the last he is known of him for a certainty. At the close of the war of 1812, when Detroit was comparatively a French settlement, some turbulent scene precipitated an affray, and the French to the number of 150 surrounded him in a piece of woods where he had taken refuge, and closed in on him in a circle. Unarmed himself, his antagonists armed with clubs and stones, Jonas quietly took off his coat and vest and laid them down at the foot of the tree, against which his back was placed, and prepared for a struggle. The circle narrowed around him. Examining them coolly and critically he waited until the shouting, yelling mob had arrived within twenty feet before he attempted to break through. Several large stones were hurled at him. With two tremendous leaps he bounded at the weakest part of the rings, and, striking right and left, knocked down his assailants by the dozen. Men fell on all sides, but the rest closed in and rained blows from clubs and stones. Men clung to his legs and arms, but with no seeming impediment to that stalwart frame his gigantic limbs still moved onward with the force of a Hercules. He knew it was death to him to be impeded a second, and his tremendous strength was braced and displayed to its utmost. He strove through them and escaped, his clothes torn from him, nothing on but his boots, battered and bruised, unrecognizable but for his great size. Luckily they had no firearms. The French were astounded; it was a display of strength and endurance that was marvellous, unparalleled, and it was related by them and their descendants with astonishment for years. Jonas disappeared; it was never fully ascertained what became of him, whether he was killed soon after or in some nameless affray. There was a rumor about fifty years ago that he was seen down on the Mississippi, and at another in Oregon; but many years have elapsed since anything definite was known of him. His feats, if all written, would rank him with the herculean men of antiquity.

Three Children Drowned.

Another deplorable case of drowning has occurred near the village of Brower, town, N. J., by which three children of a widow named Mrs. Eliza Vreeland came to an untimely end. The mother had gone to Paterson market, leaving four children, the eldest eight years old and the youngest four, in charge of an old man named Thomas Moore, but he was unable to keep any of them in the house except the youngest. The house is situated only a few yards from the Morris canal, which was frozen so hard no danger was anticipated, several boys having been skating and sliding on it just opposite the house that morning. The children went to sport themselves on the ice, happened on a weak spot, and went down without anybody observing them. It is not precisely known how long they had been under the water, but the old man did not suspect any danger until they had been absent three hours, when he alarmed the neighbors, and every place within the circle of a mile was searched before thinking of the canal. At length a man named Henry Lambert observed a red shawl that had been worn by one of the little girls floating under the ice. This was sufficient to indicate the fate of the poor children. The ice was broken up and Lambert dove down and found the two little girls, Katie and Ellen, aged eight and seven, fast locked in a death embrace, almost opposite their own house and a few feet from the place where the ice had broken. The body of the boy Jimmy, aged six, was found about fifty feet further up the canal. The mother returned from market at 5 o'clock in the evening, just as the bodies were being recovered.

No Uncertain Sound.

When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow man. The use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters cannot be too strongly recommended to the invalid people. To those who have tried it, nothing need be said—their experience is their proof, pure and positive as Holy Writ. To those who have not tried it, these truths cannot be too often repeated. It is a certain vegetable specific, which aids faltering nature against the triumphs of dyspepsia, bilious disorders of every kind, malarious fevers, constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, spring and fall debility, etc., etc. It costs but little, and can always be at hand. It is the poor man's friend. It saves a doctor's bill, and his time lost in riding five, ten, or twenty miles after him; besides being free from all the poisonous ingredients of the pharmacopoeia. It will not stimulate you to-day to leave you weaker to-morrow. Its benefits are permanent.—Com.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the jurisdiction of the Free-trade law, and passed the House bill containing an office the Board of Audit of the District of Columbia.

A joint resolution was presented making the office of President and Vice-President elective biennially, the office to hold their term of years. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to issue temporarily supplies of food and dressed army clothing sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering to destitute and homeless persons living on the frontier who have been rendered so by the ravages of grasshoppers during the past summer, and appropriating \$100,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

The bill was introduced providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by the postmasters of the several states and towns of the United States. The Senate bills removing a number of political disabilities were passed.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to constitute Patrons, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New York, a port of delivery.

Mr. Harbison, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill chartering a double-track freight railway company from Lake-ward to the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to and from Western and Southern points. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House today was voted for December 23d to January 1st.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees: Select Committee to visit Victoria, B. C., Messrs. Conner, of Mich., Hurlbut, of Ill., Williams of Wis., Spooner, of Penn., and O'Brien, of Md. Selected Committee on Consular Affairs, Messrs. G. F. Hoar, of Mass., Wheeler, of N. Y., Frye, of Me., Foster, of Ohio, Phelps, of N. Y., Robinson, of Ill., and Potter, of N. Y.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in the House and during the debate a discussion arose in regard to the franking privilege. Messrs. Kelley and Maynard speaking in favor of its restoration and Mr. Garfield against it.

The House, in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, rejected a motion to increase the clerical force of the Bureau of Education. The House passed the Legislative Appropriation bill, after reading and voting for the allowance for the Department of Justice.

## A Curious Suicide.

The old story of a room with a number of windows, one of which disappeared every day, and the room gradually contracted until it crushed its occupant to death, evidently haunted the brain of a despairing Parisian jeweler who recently committed suicide. The unlucky Frenchman, inconsolable for the loss of his better-half, became subject to a species of somnambulism. He was accustomed to wear a gold necklet, one of his late wife's favorite ornaments, and he used to say to his friends that the necklet daily grew smaller, and that his wife was thus painlessly killing him, much to his joy. The fact was that the somnambulist rose every night and went in his sleep down to his instruments, knocked off the link of a necklet, and put on the fastening again. Next morning he found the collar smaller, and, having no recollection of what he had done, attributed the event to supernatural influence. This continued for some time, when the necklet grew so small that, in fastening it on, the hapless widower literally garroted himself to death.

POSTAL GAMES.—A libel suit in Lowell involves the question of how much publicity is given, in the eyes of the law, to matter printed on a postal card and sent through the mail. The defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff on a postal card accusing him of forgery, and his defense is that, as the post-office cards are printed to secure that there be no more of a publication than if the matter had been sent in a sealed letter.

Indisputable Evidence.

Dr. ELMO H. J. N. Y., 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. I wish to say to you, my friend, that I have been a patient of your Al. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without it in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never been without it, and since we first began the use of your pellets and discovery, I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impaired state of the system. I have taken many pills, but none have failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koser, furniture dealer of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to the body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing but the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the pellets, having him that it would surely cure him. He complained to me some six weeks since, and I have taken some very light pills for a week, then one each night, and the discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the eruptions are gone. He has taken many more pills, and he is now a healthy, strong man, and he gives perfect satisfaction in every case. Respectfully,

W. H. CLARKIN, Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	05 1/2	13 1/2
Do—Good	04 1/2	12 1/2
Do—Low	04 1/2	12 1/2
Hogs—Live	06 1/2	07 1/2
Do—Dressed	06 1/2	07 1/2
Sheep—Live	05 1/2	06 1/2
Do—Dressed	05 1/2	06 1/2
Goats—Live	04 1/2	05 1/2
Do—Dressed	04 1/2	05 1/2
State Raisins	4 1/2	5 1/2
Wheat—Red Western	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rye—State	35	35
Barley—State	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oats—Mixed Western	1 1/2	1 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	1 1/2	1 1/2
Straw—per cwt.	45	45
Hay—per ton	14 1/2	15 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	14 1/2	15 1/2
Flour—No. 1, new	13 1/2	14 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	13 1/2	14 1/2
Dry Cod, per cwt.	60	60
Herring, dried, per box	30	30
Butter—No. 1, new	25 1/2	26 1/2
Wool—California	57 1/2	58 1/2
Texas	25	25
Australian	25	25
Butter—State	43	43
Western Dairy	37	37
Western	20	20
Western Oiling	20	20
Pennsylvania Fine	36	36
Cheese—State Factory	04	04
Do—No. 1, new	04	04
Western	10	10
Eggs—State	30	30
Wheat	1 30	1 30
Rye—State	35	35
Do—No. 2, new	35	35
Barley—State	1 30	1 30
Oats—State	65	65
Flour	5 25	5 25
Wheat—No. 2, Spring	1 05	1 05
Do—No. 1, new	1 05	1 05
Rye	35	35
Oats	10	10
Do—No. 2, new	10	10
Barley	1 00	1 00
Cotton—Low Middling	12 1/2	14 1/2
Do—Extra	6	8 1/2
Do—No. 2, new	57	57
Curry—Yellow	85	85
Do—Mixed	85	85
Petroleum	4 1/2	5 1/2
Phosphorus	08	08
Phos.—Pennsylvania	1 10	1 10
Phos.—Western	1 10	1 10
Curry	1 00	1 00
Do—Mixed	85	85
Oats—Mixed	64	64
Petroleum—Crude	08 1/2	08 1/2

# WASHINGTON MATTERS.

There was a curious lawsuit at State Centre, Iowa, the other day. Mr. Snider had a Mr. Mitten arrested for putting a crooked pin in his seat in church; and the examination before the magistrate was held with closed doors.

If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; wash the part with clean soap and warm water, rub dry with a clean cloth, then apply the liniment, rub in well with the hand.—Com.

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of Parsons' Purgative Pills? If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.—Com.

In cold weather the best collar you can wear is the Elmwood. It makes the neck warmer, while it fits so nicely you do not feel it around your neck. Another advantage is, it keeps clean longer than any other collar.—Com.

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## A Curious Suicide.

The old story of a room with a number of windows, one of which disappeared every day, and the room gradually contracted until it crushed its occupant to death, evidently haunted the brain of a despairing Parisian jeweler who recently committed suicide. The unlucky Frenchman, inconsolable for the loss of his better-half, became subject to a species of somnambulism. He was accustomed to wear a gold necklet, one of his late wife's favorite ornaments, and he used to say to his friends that the necklet daily grew smaller, and that his wife was thus painlessly killing him, much to his joy. The fact was that the somnambulist rose every night and went in his sleep down to his instruments, knocked off the link of a necklet, and put on the fastening again. Next morning he found the collar smaller, and, having no recollection of what he had done, attributed the event to supernatural influence. This continued for some time, when the necklet grew so small that, in fastening it on, the hapless widower literally garroted himself to death.

POSTAL GAMES.—A libel suit in Lowell involves the question of how much publicity is given, in the eyes of the law, to matter printed on a postal card and sent through the mail. The defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff on a postal card accusing him of forgery, and his defense is that, as the post-office cards are printed to secure that there be no more of a publication than if the matter had been sent in a sealed letter.